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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

MARGARITO FIERRO CORDERO,
FERNANDO MENDEZ FRANCO, JOSE
RODRIGUEZ LLERENAS, SANDRO
VARGAS LEYVA, OCTAVIO GOMEZ
GARCIA, VICTOR PADILLA
PLASCENCIA, ALEJANDRO CHAVEZ
MONROY, JOSE MENDOZA
ANGUIANO, FERNANDO MARTINEZ
PEREZ, JUAN LOPEZ GUTIERREZ,
OMAR PALMA RENTERIA, JOSE
GALLEGOS GONZALEZ, FRANCISCO
MUÑOZ MEDRANO, and HECTOR
BAUTISTA SALINAS

JURY DEMANDED

No.

COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES

Plaintiffs.

VS.

STEMILT AG SERVICES, LLC

Defendant.

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

1. Plaintiffs are class members of a related class action lawsuit, *Gomez v. Stemilt*, No. 2:20-cv-00254-SMJ, who now file these individual lawsuits for claims not certified in the related action. Should any of the individual claims in this lawsuit be later certified as class claims in the related action, Plaintiffs will pursue those claims in the related action.

2. This is an alienage discrimination case in the terms and conditions of employment, in violation of 42 U.S.C. § 1981.

3. Plaintiffs Palma Renteria, Gallegos Gonzalez, Muñoz Medrano, and Bautista Salinas—2017 H-2A workers housed and employed outside the Pasco area—also bring a forced labor action. These four Plaintiffs allege that Stemilt violated federal anti-trafficking laws by threatening to terminate, send back to Mexico, and blacklist them from future employment in the United States if they did not meet unlawful daily production standards. This practice caused Plaintiffs to believe they would suffer serious economic harm unless they submitted to Stemilt’s labor demands.

4. In addition, Plaintiffs assert two state law claims. First, all Plaintiffs except for Plaintiff Martinez Perez, allege Stemilt violated state wage laws when it failed to pay Plaintiffs for wait times, both before and after work, when Stemilt transported them to other Stemilt orchards. Stemilt managers required Plaintiffs to

1 wait, uncompensated, both before entering the fields and after a full day's work.
2 Second, Stemilt made misleading disclosures to all Plaintiffs contrary to the
3 Washington Farm Labor Contractors Act, as well as other violations of that statute.
4

5 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**
6

7 5. This Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C.
8 § 1331 (Federal Question).
9

10 6. This Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §
11 1981 (Alienage Discrimination).
12

13 7. This Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 18 U.S.C.
14 § 1595(a) (Trafficking Victims Protection Act).
15

16 8. This Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C.
17 § 1367 (Supplemental Jurisdiction).
18

19 9. The proper venue for this action is in the Eastern District of
20 Washington pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391.
21

22 **PARTIES**
23

24 10. Plaintiff Margarito Fierro Cordero permanently resides in the state of
25 Chihuahua, Mexico, and was employed by Stemilt Ag Services, LLC as an H-2A
26 worker in 2017.
27

1 11. Plaintiff Fernando Mendez Franco permanently resides in the state of
2 Michoacan, Mexico, and was employed by Stemilt Ag Services, LLC as an H-2A
3 worker in 2017.

4 12. Plaintiff Jose Rodriguez Llerenas permanently resides in the state of
5 Colima, Mexico, and was employed by Stemilt Ag Services, LLC as an H-2A
6 worker in 2017.

7 13. Plaintiff Sandro Vargas Leyva permanently resides in the state of
8 Colima, Mexico, and was employed by Stemilt Ag Services, LLC as an H-2A
9 worker in 2017.

10 14. Plaintiff Octavio Gomez Garcia permanently resides in the state of
11 Jalisco, Mexico, and was employed by Stemilt Ag Services, LLC as an H-2A
12 worker in 2017.

13 15. Plaintiff Victor Padilla Plascencia permanently resides in the state of
14 Colima, Mexico, and was employed by Stemilt Ag Services, LLC as an H-2A
15 worker in 2017.

16 16. Plaintiff Alejandro Chavez Monroy permanently resides in the state of
17 Jalisco, Mexico, and was employed by Stemilt Ag Services, LLC as an H-2A
18 worker in 2017.

1 17. Plaintiff Jose Mendoza permanently resides in the state of
2 Michoacan, Mexico, and was employed by Stemilt Ag Services, LLC as an H-2A
3 worker in 2017.

4 18. Plaintiff Fernando Martinez Perez permanently resides in the state of
5 Jalisco, Mexico, and was employed by Stemilt Ag Services, LLC as an H-2A
6 worker in 2017.

7 19. Plaintiff Juan Lopez Gutierrez permanently resides in Colima,
8 Mexico, and was employed by Stemilt Ag Services, LLC as an H-2A worker in
9 2017.

10 20. Plaintiff Omar Palma Renteria permanently resides in the state of
11 Chihuahua, Mexico, and was employed by Stemilt Ag Services, LLC as an H-2A
12 worker in 2017.

13 21. Plaintiff Jose Gallegos Gonzalez permanently resides in the state of
14 Jalisco, Mexico and was was employed by Stemilt Ag Services, LLC as an H-2A
15 worker in 2017.

16 22. Plaintiff Francisco Muñoz Medrano permanently resides in the state
17 of Jalisco, Mexico and was was employed by Stemilt Ag Services, LLC as an H-
18 2A worker in 2017.

19 23. Plaintiff Hector Bautista Salinas permanently resides in Mexico and
20 was employed by Stemilt Ag Services, LLC as an H-2A worker in 2017.

1 24. Defendant Stemilt Ag Services, LLC is a Washington corporation
2 with its principal place of business in Wenatchee, Washington located in Chelan
3 County.
4

STATEMENT OF FACTS

Background

5 25. Plaintiffs are Mexican nationals who worked for Stemilt as H-2A farm
6 workers during 2017.

7 26. Stemilt is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Stemilt Growers, a large tree
8 fruit company in Wenatchee.

9 27. Stemilt applied for and obtained a license from the Washington State
10 Department of Labor and Industries to operate as a farm labor contractor in 2017.

11 28. Stemilt manages more than 8,000 acres of company-owned and leased
12 orchards.

13 29. Stemilt is one of the largest agricultural employers in the United
14 States.

15 30. H-2A workers are particularly vulnerable and often subject to work
16 conditions and requirements that local workers—who have the freedom to vote
17 with their feet and find different employment—would not tolerate. For example,
18 the H-2A program ties the worker's visa to his employer, therefore, H-2A workers
19
20
21
22
23

1 are less likely to complain out of fear of being sent back to their country and not
2 being brought back to work in the future.

3 31. Prior to 2017, Stemilt knew that H-2A workers came from
4 impoverished backgrounds.

5 32. Prior to 2017, Stemilt had a policy of not re-hiring H-2A workers who
6 failed to complete their H-2A employment contract.

7 33. Prior to 2017, Stemilt knew that H-2A workers feared being
8 blacklisted from future H-2A employment.

9 34. Prior to 2017, Stemilt knew that its H-2A workers would be housed in
10 isolated, rural company labor camps and rely almost exclusively on the company
11 for transportation.

12 35. Prior to 2017, Stemilt knew that H-2A workers obtained non-
13 immigrant work visas that strictly limit employment within the United States to
14 just one employer.

15 36. Prior to 2017, Stemilt knew that its H-2A workers could not legally
16 leave their worksite and seek employment at other farms.

17 37. Prior to 2017, Stemilt knew that if the company fired an H-2A worker,
18 the worker would have to pay for his own transportation and meal costs back to
19 Mexico.

1 **The Stemilt Work Contract**

2 38. As part of the H-2A application process, Stemilt submitted to the
3 United States Department of Labor an Agricultural and Food Processing Clearance
4 Order ETA Form 790 which is a job order, or work contract, containing all pay and
5 work conditions.

6
7 39. The Department of Labor is required to review and approve the job
8 order to ensure it complies with H-2A statutes and regulations to protect the wages
9 and working conditions of Washington local farm workers.

10 40. As part of the H-2A application process, Stemilt assured the
11 Department of Labor that it would comply with all federal and state employment
12 laws.

13
14 41. Stemilt submitted a uniform H-2A job order to the United States
15 Department of Labor that covered all owned or leased orchards in which it certified
16 that the job order “describes the actual terms and conditions of the employment
17 being offered by me and contains all the material terms and conditions of the job.”

18
19 42. Stemilt’s second H-2A job order stated that it anticipated 35 hours of
20 work per week covering Monday through Saturday.

21
22 43. Stemilt’s H-2A job order guaranteed minimum piece rates for various
work.

23 44. Stemilt’s H-2A job order did not contain daily production standards.

1 45. Stemilt knew that the Department of Labor did not approve
2 production standards for H-2A employment contracts as a result of the 2016 wage
3 and practice surveys conducted by the Washington State Employment Security
4 Department.
5

6 46. Stemilt's H-2A job order only stated, "Workers must work at a
7 sustained pace and make bona-fide efforts to work efficiently and consistently that
8 are reasonable under the climatic and all other working conditions."

9 **Stemilt's Illegal and Unauthorized Production Standards**

10 47. During an upper management meeting in mid-September of 2017,
11 Stemilt, along with its president West Mathison, unilaterally decided to alter the
12 terms and conditions of the H-2A job order and impose production standards on all
13 H-2A workers by requiring them to pick a specific number of bins of apples per
14 day or they would be fired and sent back to Mexico.
15

16 **Stemilt's Discriminatory Employment Conditions Based on Alienage**

17 48. Stemilt instructed its orchard managers to issue written warnings to
18 the H-2A workers if they did not meet these daily production standards.
19

20 49. Stemilt instructed orchard managers to fire and send back to Mexico,
21 without compensating workers for any transportation or meal costs, any H-2A
22 worker who received three warnings for not meeting daily production standards.
23

1 50. To benefit Stemilt financially and intimidate its H-2A workforce,
2 Stemilt's orchard managers and employees regularly threatened H-2A workers in
3 group meetings that if daily production standards were not met, they would be
4 fired.
5

6 51. To benefit Stemilt financially and intimidate its H-2A workforce,
7 Stemilt's orchard managers and employees regularly threatened H-2A workers in
8 group meetings that if daily production standards were not met, they would be sent
9 back to Mexico without any transportation or meal costs paid.

10 52. To benefit Stemilt financially and intimidate its H-2A workforce,
11 Stemilt's orchard managers and employees regularly threatened H-2A workers in
12 group meetings that if daily production standards were not met, they would be
13 blacklisted from future H-2A work with any agricultural employer in the United
14 States.
15

16 53. In 2017, Stemilt knew that its unilateral policy of imposing unlawful
17 production standards, combined with the threat of termination and blacklisting,
18 would cause H-2A workers to fear serious economic harm and keep them working
19 in the orchards under duress.
20

21 **Stemilt Failed to Pay H-2A Workers for Wait Times**

22 54. In 2017, Stemilt routinely transported H-2A workers housed at one
23 Stemilt orchard site to pick fruit at a different Stemilt orchard site.

55. When H-2A workers had to work at other Stemilt orchards, they were dependent on Stemilt to transport them to and from the orchard.

56. When H-2A workers arrived at the orchard, Stemilt's orchard managers routinely required them to wait approximately half an hour or more before they were permitted to start work.

57. When H-2A workers finished work, Stemilt's orchard managers routinely required them to wait at least approximately half an hour or more while the manager completed paperwork in the office before transporting the workers back to their labor camp.

58. Stemilt failed to compensate H-2A workers for these waiting periods.

Stemilt's Failure To Disclose Production Standards and Other FLCA Violations

59. As part of the H-2A application process, Stemilt requested 1,177 H-2A workers to work at orchards owned by Stemilt or managed by Stemilt on behalf of other agricultural landowners for three months, from August 14 to November 15, 2017.

60. Of the 36 orchards listed in the 2017 job order, 34 were owned by other agricultural landowners such as: Lucky Bohemian Orchards, LLC; Gale Fruit Company, LLC; John & Sueanne Rizzuti; Nakata Orchards, Inc.; Ronald and Ruby Brixey; and, Monkey Ridge, LLC.

1 61. In 2017, Stemilt operated as a licensed farm labor contractor to recruit
2 and employ H-2A farmworkers at these and other orchards owned by third parties.
3

4 62. Stemilt's H-2A job order stated that they anticipated 35 hours of work
5 per week covering Monday through Saturday. While specific hours were listed for
6 each of those days, no hours were listed for Sunday in the job order.
7

8 63. Stemilt's H-2A job order guaranteed minimum piece rates for various
9 work.
10

11 64. In 2017, Stemilt created a uniform written disclosure in an attempt to
12 comply with FFLCA.
13

14 65. Stemilt's 2017 FFLCA written disclosure failed to disclose that Stemilt
15 would require workers to meet daily production standards or face disciplinary
16 action, including termination.
17

18 66. Stemilt used its own employees to recruit H-2A workers to work at
19 Stemilt in 2017.
20

Plaintiffs Housed and Employed in Pasco Area

Factual Allegations of Plaintiff Margarito Fierro Cordero

21 67. Plaintiff Fierro Cordero lives in an impoverished town in Chihuahua,
22 Mexico.
23

1 68. Plaintiff Fierro Cordero comes to the United States to work as the
2 economy in Mexico is very difficult and the pay is not enough to support his
3 family.

4 69. Plaintiff Fierro Cordero worked for Stemilt as an H-2A worker from
5 2012 to 2017.

7 70. In 2017, Plaintiff Fierro Cordero began working for Stemilt around
8 the end of March at the Arrow Ridge orchard.

9 71. Plaintiff Fierro Cordero entered into Stemilt's second H-2A
10 employment contract ending on November 15, 2017 and was housed at Stemilt's
11 Arrow Ridge labor camp.

12 72. Plaintiff Fierro Cordero relied on Stemilt for transportation from his
13 isolated labor camp to Stemilt's different orchards to work.

15 73. In addition to working at Arrow Ridge, Stemilt transported Plaintiff
16 Fierro Cordero to other orchards in Mattawa, Othello, and Pasco to work.

17 74. During the 2017 apple harvest, even though his H-2A contract did not
18 have production standards, Stemilt's managers ordered Plaintiff Fierro Cordero to
19 meet daily production standards.

21 75. Prior to the start of the second H-2A contract, Stemilt never disclosed
22 to Plaintiff Fierro Cordero in writing that he would be required to meet daily
23 production standards or face discipline, including termination.

1 76. Throughout the 2017 apple harvest, Stemilt's managers threatened
2 Plaintiff Fierro Cordero that if the production standards were not met, he would be
3 issued a written warning.

4 77. Throughout the 2017 apple harvest, Stemilt's managers instructed
5 Plaintiff Fierro Cordero that if he received three warnings for not meeting the
6 production standards, he would be fired and sent back to Mexico.

7 78. During group H-2A worker meetings, Stemilt's managers and
8 employees threatened Plaintiff Fierro Cordero and the other H-2A workers with
9 sending them back to Mexico and never hiring them again if they did not meet the
10 production standards.

11 79. During group H-2A worker meetings, Stemilt's manager told Plaintiff
12 Fierro Cordero and the other H-2A workers that if they did not like the working
13 conditions, they could go back to Mexico and they would never be able to work for
14 Stemilt or another company in the United States.

15 80. When Stemilt transported Plaintiff Fierro Cordero from the Arrow
16 Ridge labor camp to other orchards to work, Stemilt's managers required Plaintiff
17 Fierro Cordero to wait approximately an hour or more before being permitted to
18 start work.

1 81. Once Plaintiff Fierro Cordero finished the work day, Stemilt's
2 managers required him to wait approximately half an hour to allow the manager to
3 finish paperwork before being transported back to Arrow Ridge.
4

5 82. Plaintiff Fierro Cordero suffered emotional distress due to the
6 working conditions at Stemilt in 2017.
7

Factual Allegations of Plaintiff Fernando Mendez Franco

8 83. Plaintiff Mendez Franco lives in an impoverished town in Michoacan,
9 Mexico.
10

11 84. Plaintiff Mendez Franco comes to the United States to work as the
12 economy in Mexico is very difficult and the pay is not enough to support his
13 family.
14

15 85. Plaintiff Mendez Franco was hired and worked as an H-2A worker by
16 Stemilt from 2012-2017.
17

18 86. In 2017, Plaintiff Mendez Franco began working for Stemilt at Arrow
19 Ridge in April.
20

21 87. Toward the end of the first H-2A contract, Plaintiff Mendez Franco
22 agreed to accept Stemilt's second H-2A employment contract, which ended on
23 November 15, 2017.
24

25 88. In 2017, Plaintiff Mendez Franco was housed at Stemilt's Arrow
26 Ridge labor camp.
27

1 89. Plaintiff Mendez Franco relied on Stemilt for transportation from his
2 isolated labor camp to Stemilt's different orchards to work.

3 90. Plaintiff Mendez Franco spent considerable time on Stemilt's bus
4 traveling to other Stemilt's orchards to work.
5

6 91. During the 2017 apple harvest, even though his H-2A contract did not
7 have production standards, Stemilt's managers instructed Plaintiff Mendez Franco
8 to meet daily production standards.
9

10 92. Prior to the start of the second H-2A contract, Stemilt never disclosed
11 to Plaintiff Mendez Franco in writing that he would be required to meet daily
12 production standards or face discipline, including termination.
13

14 93. Throughout the 2017 apple harvest, Stemilt's managers threatened
15 Plaintiff Mendez Franco that if the production standards were not met, he would be
16 issued a written warning.
17

18 94. Throughout the 2017 apple harvest, Stemilt's managers instructed
19 Plaintiff Mendez Franco that if he received three warnings for not meeting the
20 production standards, he would be fired and sent back to Mexico.
21

22 95. Stemilt's managers and employees threatened Plaintiff Mendez
23 Franco and the other H-2A workers with sending them back to Mexico and never
being hired again if they did not work faster.
24

1 96. Frequently, Stemilt's managers would inform Plaintiff Mendez Franco
2 and the other H-2A workers that they would be working by piece-rate but they
3 would frequently change to a lower rate in the afternoon.

4 97. When Stemilt transported Plaintiff Mendez Franco from the Arrow
5 Ridge labor camp to other orchards to work, Stemilt's managers required Plaintiff
6 Mendez Franco to wait before being permitted to start work.

7 98. Once Plaintiff Mendez Franco finished the work day, Stemilt's
8 managers required him to wait approximately an hour to allow the manager to
9 finish paperwork before being transported back to the Arrow Ridge orchard.

10 99. Plaintiff Mendez Franco suffered emotional distress due to the
11 working conditions at Stemilt in 2017.

12 **Factual Allegations of Plaintiff Jose Rodriguez Llerenas**

13 100. Plaintiff Rodriguez Llerenas lives in an impoverished town in Colima,
14 Mexico.

15 101. Plaintiff Rodriguez Llerenas comes to the United States to work as the
16 economy in Mexico is very difficult and the pay is not enough to support his
17 family.

18 102. Plaintiff Rodriguez Llerenas was hired to work as an H-2A worker by
19 Stemilt for the 2017 apple harvest.

1 103. Plaintiff Rodriguez Llerenas agreed to accept Stemilt's second H-2A
2 employment contract, which ended on November 15, 2017.

3 104. In 2017, Plaintiff Rodriguez Llerenas was housed at Stemilt's Arrow
4 Ridge labor camp.

5 105. Plaintiff Rodriguez Llerenas relied on Stemilt for transportation from
6 his isolated labor camp to Stemilt's different orchards to work.

7 106. Plaintiff Rodriguez Llerenas spent considerable time on Stemilt's bus
8 traveling to other Stemilt orchards to work.

9 107. During the 2017 apple harvest, even though his H-2A contract did not
10 have production standards, Stemilt's managers instructed Plaintiff Rodriguez
11 Llerenas that he had to meet daily production standards.

12 108. Prior to the start of the second H-2A contract, Stemilt never disclosed
13 to Plaintiff Rodriguez Llerenas in writing that he would be required to meet daily
14 production standards or face discipline, including termination.

15 109. Throughout the 2017 apple harvest, Stemilt's managers threatened
16 Plaintiff Rodriguez Llerenas that if the production standards were not met, he
17 would be issued a written warning.

18 110. Throughout the 2017 apple harvest, Stemilt's managers threatened
19 Plaintiff Rodriguez Llerenas that if he received three warnings for not meeting the
20 production standards, he would be fired and sent back to Mexico.

1 111. Stemilt's managers and employees threatened Plaintiff Rodriguez
2 Llerenas and the other H-2A workers with sending them back to Mexico and never
3 being hired again if they did not work faster.
4

5 112. When Stemilt transported Plaintiff Rodriguez Llerenas from the
6 Arrow Ridge labor camp to other orchards to work, Stemilt's managers required
7 him to wait before being permitted to start work.
8

9 113. Once Plaintiff Rodriguez Llerenas finished the work day, Stemilt's
10 managers required him to wait to allow the manager to finish paperwork before
11 being transported back to the Arrow Ridge orchard.
12

13 114. Plaintiff Rodriguez Llerenas suffered emotional distress due to the
14 working conditions at Stemilt in 2017.
15

16 **Factual Allegations of Plaintiff Sandro Vargas Leyva**
17

18 115. Plaintiff Vargas Leyva lives in Colima, Mexico.
19

20 116. Plaintiff Vargas Leyva came to the United States to work as the
21 economy in Mexico is very difficult.
22

23 117. Plaintiff Vargas Leyva was hired and worked as an H-2A worker for
24 Stemilt from 2013-2017.
25

26 118. In 2017, Plaintiff Vargas Leyva began working for Stemilt in March.
27
28

1 119. Toward the end of the first H-2A contract, Plaintiff Vargas Leyva
2 agreed to accept Stemilt's second H-2A employment contract, which ended on
3 November 15, 2017.

4 120. In 2017, Plaintiff Vargas Leyva was housed at Stemilt's Arrow Ridge
5 labor camp.

6 121. Plaintiff Vargas Leyva relied on Stemilt for transportation from his
7 isolated labor camp to Stemilt's different orchards to work.

8 122. Plaintiff Vargas Leyva spent considerable time on Stemilt's bus
9 traveling to other Stemilt orchards to work.

10 123. During the 2017 apple harvest, even though his H-2A contract did not
11 have production standards, Stemilt's managers instructed Plaintiff Vargas Leyva to
12 meet daily production standards.

13 124. Prior to the start of the second H-2A contract, Stemilt never disclosed
14 to Plaintiff Vargas Leyva in writing that he would be required to meet daily
15 production standards or face discipline, including termination.

16 125. Throughout the 2017 apple harvest, Stemilt's managers threatened
17 Plaintiff Vargas Leyva that if the production standards were not met, he would be
18 issued a written warning.

1 126. Throughout the 2017 apple harvest, Stemilt's managers threatened
2 Plaintiff Vargas Leyva that if he received three warnings for not meeting the
3 production standards, he would be fired and sent back to Mexico.
4

5 127. Stemilt's managers and employees threatened Plaintiff Vargas Leyva
6 and the other H-2A workers with sending them back to Mexico and never being
7 hired again if they did not work faster.

8 128. When Stemilt transported Plaintiff Vargas Leyva from the Arrow
9 Ridge labor camp to other orchards to work, Stemilt's managers required Plaintiff
10 Vargas Leyva to wait before being permitted to start work.
11

12 129. Once Plaintiff Vargas Leyva finished the work day, Stemilt's
13 managers required him to wait approximately half an hour to allow the manager to
14 finish paperwork before being transported back to the Arrow Ridge orchard.

15 130. Plaintiff Vargas Leyva suffered emotional distress due to the working
16 conditions at Stemilt in 2017.

17 **Factual Allegations of Plaintiff Octavio Gomez Garcia**
18

19 131. Plaintiff Gomez Garcia lives in an impoverished town in Jalisco,
20 Mexico.

21 132. Plaintiff Gomez Garcia comes to the United States to work as the
22 economy in Mexico is very difficult and the pay is not enough to support his
23 family.

1 133. Plaintiff Gomez Garcia worked for Stemilt as an H-2A worker from
2 2013-2017.

3 134. Plaintiff Gomez Garcia began working for Stemilt in April 2017.

4 135. Plaintiff Gomez Garcia agreed to accept Stemilt's second H-2A
5 employment contract, which ended on November 15, 2017.

6 136. In 2017, Plaintiff Gomez Garcia was housed at Stemilt's JVO labor
7 camp.

8 137. Plaintiff Gomez Garcia relied on Stemilt for transportation from his
9 isolated labor camp to Stemilt's different orchards to work.

10 138. Plaintiff Gomez Garcia spent considerable time on Stemilt's bus
11 traveling to other Stemilt orchards to work.

12 139. During the 2017 apple harvest, even though his H-2A contract did not
13 have production standards, Stemilt's managers instructed Plaintiff Gomez Garcia
14 that he had to meet daily production standards.

15 140. Prior to the start of the second H-2A contract, Stemilt never disclosed
16 to Plaintiff Gomez Garcia in writing that he would be required to meet daily
17 production standards or face discipline, including termination.

18 141. Throughout the 2017 apple harvest, Stemilt's managers threatened
19 Plaintiff Gomez Garcia that if the production standards were not met, he would be
20 issued a written warning.

1 142. Throughout the 2017 apple harvest, Stemilt's managers threatened
2 Plaintiff Gomez Garcia that if he received three warnings for not meeting the
3 production standards, he would be fired and sent back to Mexico.
4

5 143. Stemilt's managers and employees threatened Plaintiff Gomez Garcia
6 and the other H-2A workers with sending them back to Mexico and never being
7 hired again if they did not work faster.

8 144. When Stemilt transported Plaintiff Gomez Garcia from the JVO labor
9 camp to other orchards to work, Stemilt's managers required him to wait before
10 being permitted to start work.

11 145. Once Plaintiff Gomez Garcia finished the work day, Stemilt's
12 managers required him to wait to allow the manager to finish paperwork before
13 being transported back to the JVO orchard.
14

15 146. Plaintiff Octavio Gomez Garcia suffered emotional distress due to the
16 working conditions at Stemilt in 2017.

17 **Factual Allegations of Plaintiff Victor Padilla Plascencia**
18

19 147. Plaintiff Padilla Plascencia lives in an impoverished town in Colima,
20 Mexico.
21

22 148. Plaintiff Padilla Plascencia comes to the United States to work as the
23 economy in Mexico is very difficult and the pay is not enough to support his
family.

1 149. Plaintiff Padilla Plascencia was hired to work as an H-2A worker by
2 Stemilt in 2017.

3 150. Plaintiff Padilla Plascencia began working for Stemilt in March 2017.

4 151. Plaintiff Padilla Plascencia agreed to accept Stemilt's second H-2A
5 employment contract, which ended on November 15, 2017.

6 152. In 2017, Plaintiff Padilla Plascencia was housed at Stemilt's JVO
7 labor camp.

8 153. Plaintiff Padilla Plascencia relied on Stemilt for transportation from
9 his isolated labor camp to Stemilt's different orchards to work.

10 154. Plaintiff Padilla Plascencia spent considerable time on Stemilt's bus
11 traveling to other Stemilt orchards to work.

12 155. During the 2017 apple harvest, even though his H-2A contract did not
13 have production standards, Stemilt's managers instructed Plaintiff Padilla
14 Plascencia that he had to meet daily production standards.

15 156. Prior to the start of the second H-2A contract, Stemilt never disclosed
16 to Plaintiff Padilla Plascencia in writing that he would be required to meet daily
17 production standards or face discipline, including termination.

18 157. Throughout the 2017 apple harvest, Stemilt's managers threatened
19 Plaintiff Padilla Plascencia that if the production standards were not met, he would
20 be issued a written warning.

1 158. Throughout the 2017 apple harvest, Stemilt's managers threatened
2 Plaintiff Padilla Plascencia that if he received three warnings for not meeting the
3 production standards, he would be fired and sent back to Mexico.
4

5 159. Stemilt's managers and employees threatened Plaintiff Padilla
6 Plascencia and the other H-2A workers with sending them back to Mexico and
7 never being hired again if they did not work faster.

8 160. When Stemilt transported Plaintiff Padilla Plascencia from the JVO
9 labor camp to other orchards to work, Stemilt's managers required him to wait
10 before being permitted to start work.

11 161. Once Plaintiff Padilla Plascencia finished the work day, Stemilt's
12 managers required him to wait to allow the manager to finish paperwork before
13 being transported back to the JVO orchard.
14

15 162. Plaintiff Padilla Plascencia suffered emotional distress due to the
16 working conditions at Stemilt in 2017.

17 **Factual Allegations of Plaintiff Alejandro Chavez Monroy**
18

19 163. Plaintiff Chavez Monroy lives in an impoverished town in Jalisco,
20 Mexico.

21 164. Plaintiff Chavez Monroy comes to the United States to work as the
22 economy in Mexico is very difficult and the pay is not enough to support his
23 family.

1 165. Plaintiff Chavez Monroy worked for Stemilt as an H-2A worker from
2 2015-2017.

3 166. In 2017, Plaintiff Chavez Monroy started working for Stemilt in
4 February at the Ice Harbor labor camp.

5 167. Plaintiff Chavez Monroy was hired to work as an H-2A worker by
6 Stemilt for the 2017 apple harvest.

7 168. Plaintiff Chavez Monroy agreed to accept Stemilt's second H-2A
8 employment contract, which ended on November 15, 2017.

9 169. In 2017, Plaintiff Chavez Monroy was housed at Stemilt's Ice Harbor
10 labor camp.

11 170. Plaintiff Chavez Monroy relied on Stemilt for transportation from his
12 isolated labor camp to Stemilt's different orchards to work.

13 171. Plaintiff Chavez Monroy spent time on Stemilt's bus traveling to other
14 Stemilt's orchards to work.

15 172. During the 2017 apple harvest, even though his H-2A contract did not
16 have production standards, Stemilt's managers instructed Plaintiff Chavez Monroy
17 that he had to meet daily production standards.

18 173. Prior to the start of the second H-2A contract, Stemilt never disclosed
19 to Plaintiff Chavez Monroy in writing that he would be required to meet daily
20 production standards or face discipline, including termination.

1 174. Throughout the 2017 apple harvest, Stemilt's managers threatened
2 Plaintiff Chavez Monroy that if the production standards were not met, he would
3 be issued a written warning.
4

5 175. Throughout the 2017 apple harvest, Stemilt's managers threatened
6 Plaintiff Chavez Monroy that if he received three warnings for not meeting the
7 production standards, he would be fired and sent back to Mexico.
8

9 176. Stemilt's managers and employees threatened Plaintiff Chavez
10 Monroy and the other H-2A workers with sending them back to Mexico and never
11 being hired again if they did not work faster.
12

13 177. When Stemilt transported Plaintiff Chavez Monroy from the Ice
14 Harbor labor camp to other orchards to work, Stemilt's managers required him to
15 wait before being permitted to start work.
16

17 178. Once Plaintiff Chavez Monroy finished the work day, Stemilt's
18 managers required him to wait to allow the manager to finish paperwork before
19 being transported back to the Ice Harbor orchard.
20

21 179. Plaintiff Chavez Monroy suffered emotional distress due to the
22 working conditions at Stemilt in 2017
23

Factual Allegations of Plaintiff Jose Mendoza

24 180. Plaintiff Mendoza comes from an impoverished town in Michoacan,
25 Mexico.
26

1 181. Plaintiff Mendoza worked for Stemilt as an H-2A worker for the first
2 time in 2017.

3 182. Plaintiff Mendoza came to the United States to work as the economic
4 opportuinities in Mexico are very limited and the pay is not enough to support his
5 family.
6

7 183. In August of 2017, Plaintiff Mendoza began working for Stemilt
8 pursuant to an H-2A contract with an end date of November 15.

9 184. Plaintiff Mendoza was housed at Stemilt's Arrow Ridge labor camp.

10 185. Plaintiff Mendoza relied on Stemilt for transportation from his
11 isolated labor camp to different Stemilt orchards to work.
12

13 186. Plaintiff Mendoza spent considerable time on Stemilt busses traveling
14 to other Stemilt orchards to work.

15 187. Throughout the 2017 apple harvest, even though his H-2A contract
16 did not have production standards, Stemilt's managers threatened Plaintiff
17 Mendoza that he had to meet daily production standards or he would be sent back
18 to Mexico.
19

20 188. During group meetings, Stemilt's managers regularly threatened
21 Plaintiff Mendoza and other workers that if they did not meet production standards,
22 they would be issued a written warning.
23

1 189. During group meetings, Stemilt's managers regularly threatened
2 Plaintiff Mendoza and other workers that if they received three warnings for not
3 meeting production standards, they would be fired sent back to Mexico.
4

5 190. During a group meeting, Stemilt managers threatened Plaintiff
6 Mendoza and other workers that if they missed more than three days of work, they
7 would be sent back to Mexico without the possibility of returning.
8

9 191. After falling from a ladder and injuring his back, Plaintiff Mendoza
10 opted against reporting his injury to Stemilt managers due to his fear of being sent
11 back to Mexico.
12

13 192. Prior to the start of the second H-2A contract, Stemilt never disclosed
14 to Plaintiff Mendoza in writing that he would be required to meet daily production
15 standards or face discipline, including termination.
16

17 193. Stemilt's managers and employees threatened Plaintiff Mendoza and
18 the other H-2A workers with sending them back to Mexico and never being hired
19 again if they did not work faster.
20

21 194. If production requirements were not met, Stemilt managers would
22 inform Plaintiff Mendoza and other workers that they had to continue working
23 additional time to avoid receiving written warnings.
24

1 195. When Stemilt transported Plaintiff Mendoza from the Arrow Ridge
2 labor camp to other orchards to work, Stemilt's managers required Plaintiff
3 Mendoza to wait approximately an hour before being permitted to start work.
4

5 196. Once Plaintiff Mendoza finished the work day, Stemilt's managers
6 required him to wait approximately forty-five minutes to allow the manager to
7 finish paperwork before transporting him back to the Arrow Ridge orchard.

8 197. Plaintiff Mendoza left work at Stemilt towards the end of October
9 2017 due to discrimination and the constant threats to meet daily production
10 standards.

11 198. Plaintiff Mendoza suffered emotional distress due to the working
12 conditions at Stemilt in 2017.
13

14 **Factual Allegations of Plaintiff Fernando Martinez Perez**

15 199. Plaintiff Martinez Perez comes from an impoverished town in Jalisco,
16 Mexico.

17 200. Plaintiff Martinez Perez worked for Stemilt as an H-2A worker for the
18 first time in 2017.
19

20 201. Plaintiff Martinez Perez came to the United States to work as the
21 economy in Mexico is very difficult and the pay is not enough to support his
22 family.
23

1 202. In September of 2017, Plaintiff Martinez Perez began working at
2 Stemilt under a contract with an end date of November 15.

3 203. Plaintiff Martinez Perez began working at Stemilt's Ice Harbor labor
4 camp.
5

6 204. Prior to the start of the second H-2A contract, Stemilt never disclosed
7 to Plaintiff Martinez Perez in writing that he would be required to meet daily
8 production standards or face discipline, including termination.

9 205. During the 2017 apple harvest, even though his H-2A contract did not
10 have production standards, Stemilt's managers instructed Plaintiff Martinez Perez
11 that he had to meet daily production standards.
12

13 206. Throughout the 2017 apple harvest, Stemilt's managers threatened
14 Plaintiff Martinez Perez that if the production standards were not met, he would be
15 issued a written warning.
16

17 207. Throughout the 2017 apple harvest, Stemilt's managers threatened
18 Plaintiff Martinez Perez that if he received three warnings for not meeting the
19 production standards, he would be fired and sent back to Mexico.
20

21 208. On multiple occasions, Plaintiff Martinez Perez heard Stemilt
22 managers tell workers that if they were dissatisfied with the working conditions,
23 they could return to Mexico and would never work for Stemilt or any other
American company again.

1 209. Plaintiff Martinez Perez left work at Stemilt towards the end of
2 October 2017 due to discrimination and the constant threats to meet daily
3 production standards.

4 210. Plaintiff Martinez Perez suffered emotional distress due to the
5 working conditions at Stemilt in 2017.

7 **Factual Allegations of Plaintiff Juan Lopez Gutierrez**

8 211. Plaintiff Lopez Gutierrez comes from an impoverished area in
9 Colima, Mexico.

10 212. Plaintiff Lopez Gutierrez worked for Stemilt as an H-2A worker for
11 the first time in 2017.

12 213. Plaintiff Lopez Gutierrez came to the United States to work because
13 the economy in Mexico is very difficult and the pay is not enough to support his
14 family.

16 214. In August of 2017, Plaintiff Lopez Gutierrez began working for
17 Stemilt at the Arrow Ridge orchard under an H-2A contract with an end date of
18 November 15.

20 215. Plaintiff Lopez Gutierrez relied on Stemilt for transportation from his
21 isolated labor camp to Stemilt's different orchards to work.

22 216. Plaintiff Lopez Gutierrez spent considerable time on Stemilt busses
23 traveling to other Stemilt's orchards to work.

1 217. During the 2017 apple harvest, even though his H-2A contract did not
2 have production standards, Stemilt's managers instructed Plaintiff Lopez Gutierrez
3 that he had to meet daily production standards.

4 218. Prior to the start of the second H-2A contract, Stemilt never disclosed
5 to Plaintiff Lopez Gutierrez in writing that he would be required to meet daily
6 production standards or face discipline, including termination.

7 219. Throughout the 2017 apple harvest, Stemilt's managers threatened
8 Plaintiff Lopez Gutierrez that if the production standards were not met, he would
9 be issued a written warning.

10 220. Throughout the 2017 apple harvest, Stemilt's managers threatened
11 Plaintiff Lopez Gutierrez that if he received three warnings for not meeting the
12 production standards, he would be fired and sent back to Mexico.

13 221. During a group H-2A worker meeting, Stemilt's manager told
14 Plaintiff Lopez Gutierrez and the other H-2A workers that if they did not like the
15 working conditions, they could go back to Mexico.

16 222. During a group H-2A worker meeting, one of Stemilt's managers or
17 employees referred to Plaintiff Lopez Gutierrez and his fellow crew members as
18 "stupid Mexicans."

1 223. When Stemilt transported Plaintiff Lopez Gutierrez from the Arrow
2 Ridge labor camp to other orchards to work, Stemilt's managers required Plaintiff
3 Lopez Gutierrez to wait an hour or more before being permitted to start work.
4

5 224. Once Plaintiff Lopez Gutierrez finished the work day, Stemilt's
6 managers required him to wait approximately half an hour to allow the manager to
7 finish paperwork before transporting him back to Arrow Ridge.

8 225. Plaintiff Lopez Gutierrez left work at Stemilt towards the end of
9 October 2017 due to discrimination and the constant threats to meet daily
10 production standards.

11 226. Plaintiff Lopez Gutierrez suffered emotional distress due to the
12 working conditions at Stemilt in 2017.
13

Plaintiffs Housed and Employed Outside Pasco Area

Factual Allegations of Plaintiff Omar Palma Renteria

16 227. Plaintiff Palma Renteria comes from an impoverished town in
17 Chihuahua, Mexico.

18 228. Plaintiff Palma Renteria comes to the United States to work as the
19 economy in Mexico is very difficult and the pay is not enough to support his
20 family.
21

22 229. Plaintiff Palma Renteria worked for Stemilt as an H-2A worker in
23 2008, 2009, and from 2012 to 2017.

1 230. Plaintiff Palma Renteria entered into Stemilt's second H-2A
2 employment contract ending on November 15, 2017 and was housed at Stemilt's
3 Mattawa labor camp.

4 231. Plaintiff Palma Renteria relied on Stemilt for transportation from his
5 isolated labor camp to Stemilt's different orchards to work.

7 232. Plaintiff Palma Renteria was transported to the Royal City, Quincy,
8 and Pasco orchards.

9 233. During the 2017 apple harvest, even though his H-2A contract did not
10 have production standards, Stemilt's managers instructed Plaintiff Palma Renteria
11 to meet daily production standards.

12 234. Prior to the start of the second H-2A contract, Stemilt never disclosed
13 to Plaintiff Palma Renteria in writing that he would be required to meet daily
14 production standards or face discipline, including termination.

16 235. Throughout the 2017 apple harvest, Stemilt's managers threatened to
17 issue Plaintiff Palma Renteria written warnings if he did not meet production
18 standards.

20 236. Throughout the 2017 apple harvest, Stemilt's managers threatened
21 Plaintiff Palma Renteria that if he received three warnings for not meeting the
22 production standards, he would be fired and sent back to Mexico.

1 237. During group H-2A worker meetings, Stemilt's managers and
2 employees threatened Plaintiff Palma Renteria and the other H-2A workers with
3 sending them back to Mexico and never hiring them again.
4

5 238. During group H-2A worker meetings, Stemilt's manager told Plaintiff
6 Palma Renteria and the other H-2A workers that if they did not like the working
7 conditions, they could go back to Mexico and they would never again be able to
8 work for Stemilt or another company in the United States.

9 239. When Stemilt transported Plaintiff Palma Renteria from the Mattawa
10 orchard labor camp to other orchards to work, Stemilt's managers routinely
11 required Plaintiff Palma Renteria to wait approximately an hour or more before
12 being permitted to start work.
13

14 240. Once Plaintiff Palma Renteria finished the work day, Stemilt's
15 managers routinely required him to wait approximately half an hour to an hour to
16 allow the manager to finish paperwork before being transported back to the
17 Mattawa orchard.
18

19 241. Plaintiff Palma Renteria provided labor to Stemilt under threat of
20 termination and loss of future employment in the United States.
21

22 242. Plaintiff Palma Renteria provided labor to Stemilt due to fear that he
23 would suffer serious financial harm if he did not meet daily production standards.
24

1 243. Plaintiff Palma Renteria provided labor to Stemilt due to fear that
2 termination would lead to blacklisting from future H-2A employment in the United
3 States.

4 244. Plaintiff Palma Renteria suffered emotional distress due to the
5 working conditions at Stemilt in 2017.

7 **Factual Allegations of Plaintiff Jose Gallegos Gonzalez**

8 245. Plaintiff Gallegos Gonzalez comes from an impoverished town in
9 Jalisco, Mexico.

10 246. Plaintiff Gallegos Gonzalez comes to the United States to work as the
11 economy in Mexico is very difficult and the pay is not enough to support his
12 family.

14 247. Plaintiff Gallegos Gonzalez was hired by Stemilt to work as an H-2A
15 worker from 2015-2017.

16 248. Toward the end of the first H-2A contract, Plaintiff Gallegos
17 Gonzalez agreed to accept Stemilt's second H-2A employment contract, which
18 ended on November 15, 2017.

20 249. In 2017, Plaintiff Gallegos Gonzalez was housed in Quincy,
21 Washington at Stemilt's labor camp.

22 250. Plaintiff Gallegos Gonzalez relied on Stemilt for transportation from
23 his isolated labor camp to Stemilt's different orchards to work.

1 251. Plaintiff Gallegos Gonzalez spent considerable time on Stemilt's bus
2 traveling to other Stemilt orchards to work.

3 252. During the 2017 apple harvest, even though his H-2A contract did not
4 have production standards, Stemilt's managers instructed Plaintiff Gallegos
5 Gonzalez that he had to meet daily production standards.

6 253. Prior to the start of the second H-2A contract, Stemilt never disclosed
7 to Plaintiff Gallegos Gonzalez in writing that he would be required to meet daily
8 production standards or face discipline, including termination.

9 254. Throughout the 2017 apple harvest, Stemilt's managers threatened
10 Plaintiff Gallegos Gonzalez that if the production standards were not met, he
11 would be issued a written warning.

12 255. Throughout the 2017 apple harvest, Stemilt's managers threatened
13 Plaintiff Gallegos Gonzalez that if he received three warnings for not meeting the
14 production standards, he would be fired and sent back to Mexico.

15 256. Stemilt's managers and employees threatened Plaintiff Gallegos
16 Gonzalez and the other H-2A workers with sending them back to Mexico and
17 never being hired again if they did not work faster.

18 257. Frequently, Stemilt's managers would inform Plaintiff Gallegos
19 Gonzalez and the other H-2A workers that they would be working by piece-rate
20 (and the company's H-2A contract guaranteed minimum piece rates); however, no

1 matter how hard he worked, his wages appeared to be pegged to the minimum
2 hourly rate.

3 258. When Stemilt transported Plaintiff Gallegos Gonzalez from the
4 Quincy labor camp to other orchards to work, Stemilt's managers routinely
5 required Plaintiff Gallegos Gonzalez to wait before being permitted to start work.
6

7 259. Once Plaintiff Gallegos Gonzalez finished the work day, Stemilt's
8 managers routinely required him to wait approximately half an hour to allow the
9 manager to finish paperwork before being transported back to the Quincy orchard.
10

11 260. Plaintiff Gallegos Gonzalez provided labor to Stemilt under threat of
12 termination and loss of future employment in the United States.
13

14 261. Plaintiff Gallegos Gonzalez provided labor to Stemilt due to fear that
15 he would suffer serious financial harm if he did not meet daily production
16 standards.
17

18 262. Plaintiff Gallegos Gonzalez provided labor to Stemilt due to fear that
19 termination would lead to blacklisting from future H-2A employment in the United
20 States.
21

22 263. Plaintiff Gallegos Gonzalez suffered emotional distress due to the
23 working conditions at Stemilt in 2017.

Factual Allegations of Plaintiff Francisco Muñoz Medrano

1 264. Plaintiff Muñoz Medrano comes from an impoverished town in
2 Jalisco, Mexico.

3 265. Plaintiff Muñoz Medrano comes to the United States to work as the
4 economy in Mexico is very difficult and the pay is not enough to support his
5 family.

6 266. Plaintiff Muñoz Medrano was hired to work as an H-2A worker by
7 Stemilt for the 2017 apple harvest.

8 267. Plaintiff Muñoz Medrano agreed to accept Stemilt's second H-2A
9 employment contract, which ended on November 15, 2017.

10 268. In 2017, Plaintiff Muñoz Medrano was housed in Othello,
11 Washington at Stemilt's labor camp.

12 269. Plaintiff Muñoz Medrano relied on Stemilt for transportation from his
13 isolated labor camp to Stemilt's different orchards to work.

14 270. Plaintiff Muñoz Medrano spent considerable time on Stemilt's bus
15 traveling to other Stemilt's orchards to work.

16 271. During the 2017 apple harvest, even though his H-2A contract did not
17 have production standards, Stemilt's managers instructed Plaintiff Muñoz Medrano
18 that he had to meet daily production standards.

1 272. Prior to the start of the second H-2A contract, Stemilt never disclosed
2 to Plaintiff Muñoz Medrano in writing that he would be required to meet daily
3 production standards or face discipline, including termination.
4

5 273. Throughout the 2017 apple harvest, Stemilt's managers threatened
6 Plaintiff Muñoz Medrano that if the production standards were not met, he would
7 be issued a written warning.
8

9 274. Throughout the 2017 apple harvest, Stemilt's managers threatened
10 Plaintiff Muñoz Medrano that if he received three warnings for not meeting the
11 production standards, he would be fired and sent back to Mexico.
12

13 275. Stemilt's managers and employees threatened Plaintiff Muñoz
14 Medrano and the other H-2A workers with sending them back to Mexico and never
15 being hired again if they did not meet the production standard.
16

17 276. When Stemilt transported Plaintiff Muñoz Medrano from the Othello
18 labor camp to other orchards to work, Stemilt's managers routinely required him to
19 wait approximately twenty minutes after finishing his work before being
20 transported back to the Othello orchard.
21

22 277. Plaintiff Muñoz Medrano provided labor to Stemilt under threat of
23 termination and loss of future employment in the United States.
24

25 278. Plaintiff Muñoz Medrano provided labor to Stemilt due to fear that he
26 would suffer serious financial harm if he did not meet daily production standards.
27

1 279. Plaintiff Muñoz Medrano provided labor to Stemilt due to fear that
2 termination would lead to blacklisting from future H-2A employment in the United
3 States.

4 280. Plaintiff Muñoz Medrano suffered emotional distress due to the
5 working conditions at Stemilt in 2017.

7 **Factual Allegations of Plaintiff Hector Bautista Salinas**

8 281. Plaintiff Bautista Salinas came to the United States to work as the
9 economy in Mexico is very difficult.

10 282. Plaintiff Bautista Salinas was hired and worked as an H-2A worker
11 for Stemilt in 2017.

12 283. In August of 2017, Plaintiff Bautista Salinas began working for
13 Stemilt pursuant to an H-2A contract which ended on November 15, 2017.

15 284. In 2017, Plaintiff Bautista Salinas was housed at Stemilt's Staymane
16 Flats labor camp.

17 285. Plaintiff Bautista Salinas relied on Stemilt for transportation from his
18 isolated labor camp to Stemilt's different orchards to work.

20 286. Plaintiff Bautista Salinas spent considerable time on Stemilt's bus
21 traveling to other Stemilt's orchards to work.

1 287. During the 2017 apple harvest, even though his H-2A contract did not
2 have production standards, Stemilt's managers instructed Plaintiff Bautista Salinas
3 that he had to meet daily production standards.

4 288. Prior to the start of the second H-2A contract, Stemilt never disclosed
5 to Plaintiff Bautista Salinas in writing that he would be required to meet daily
6 production standards or face discipline, including termination.

7 289. Throughout the 2017 apple harvest, Stemilt's managers threatened
8 Plaintiff Bautista Salinas that if the production standards were not met, he would
9 be issued a written warning.

10 290. Throughout the 2017 apple harvest, Stemilt's managers instructed
11 Plaintiff Bautista Salinas that if he received three warnings for not meeting the
12 production standards, he would be fired and sent back to Mexico.

13 291. Stemilt's managers and employees threatened Plaintiff Bautista
14 Salinas and the other H-2A workers with sending them back to Mexico and never
15 being hired again if they did not work faster.

16 292. When Stemilt transported Plaintiff Bautista Salinas from the Stayman
17 Flats labor camp to other orchards to work, Stemilt's managers routinely required
18 Plaintiff Bautista Salinas to wait before being permitted to start work.

293. Once Plaintiff Bautista Salinas finished the work day, Stemilt's managers routinely required him to wait approximately half an hour before being transported back to the Stayman Flats orchard.

294. Plaintiff Bautista Salinas provided labor to Stemilt under threat of termination and loss of future employment in the United States.

295. Plaintiff Bautista Salinas provided labor to Stemilt due to fear that he would suffer serious financial harm if he did not meet daily production standards.

296. Plaintiff Bautista Salinas provided labor to Stemilt due to fear that termination would lead to blacklisting from future H-2A employment in the United States.

297. Plaintiff Bautista Salinas suffered emotional distress due to the working conditions at Stemilt in 2017.

CAUSES OF ACTION

COUNT ONE

Alienage Discrimination - 42 U.S.C. § 1981

298. Stemilt had a common practice of mistreating its H-2A workforce on the basis of alienage by using threats to send them back to Mexico, and to blacklist them, if they did not meet unlawful daily production standards and by imposing disproportionate discipline on them in violation of 42 U.S.C. § 1981.

COUNT TWO

**(Only Non Pasco-Area Plaintiffs Palma Renteria,
Gallegos Gonzalez, Muñoz Medrano, and Bautista Salinas)**

Trafficking Victims Protection Act – 18 U.S.C. § 1589(a)(4)

299. Pursuant to the Trafficking Victims Protection Act, it is unlawful to obtain the labor or services of a person by, *inter alia*, “means of any scheme, plan, or pattern intended to cause the person to believe that, if that person did not perform such labor or services, that person or another person would suffer serious harm or physical restraint.” 18 U.S.C. § 1589(a)(4). The term “serious harm” means “any harm, whether physical or nonphysical, including psychological, financial, or reputational harm, that is sufficiently serious, under all the surrounding circumstances, to compel a reasonable person of the same background and in the same circumstances to perform or to continue performing labor or services in order to avoid incurring that harm.” 18 U.S.C. § 1589(c)(2).

300. Stemilt engaged in a scheme or pattern of threatening H-2A workers to cause them to believe that, if they did not meet unlawful daily production standards, they would suffer serious financial harm in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1589(a)(4).

COUNT THREE

**(Only Non Pasco-Area Plaintiffs Palma Renteria,
Gallegos Gonzalez, Muñoz Medrano, and Bautista Salinas)**

Trafficking Victims Protection Act – 18 U.S.C. § 1589(a)(3)

301. Pursuant to the Trafficking Victims Protection Act, it is unlawful to obtain the labor or services of a person by, *inter alia*, “by means of the abuse or threatened abuse of law or legal process.” 18 U.S.C. § 1589(a)(3). The term “abuse or threatened abuse of law or legal process” means the use or threatened use of a law or legal process, whether administrative, civil, or criminal, in any manner or for any purpose for which the law was not designed, in order to exert pressure on another person to cause that person to take some action or refrain from taking some action. 18 U.S.C. § 1589(c)(1).

302. Stemilt engaged in a common practice of abusing federal and state laws including violations of H-2A laws and threatening to blacklist workers who complained from further employment in the United States in order to obtain the continued labor of its H-2A workers in violation of 18 U.S.C. §1589(a)(3).

COUNT FOUR

**(Only Non-Pasco Area Plaintiffs Palma Renteria,
Gallegos Gonzalez, Muñoz Medrano, and Bautista Salinas)**

Breach of Contract

303. Stemilt breached its H-2A contract when it unilaterally imposed daily production standards requiring H-2A workers to pick a certain number of bins of apples per day.

304. Stemilt breached its H-2A contract when it did not pay its H-2A workforce the piece rates enumerated in the Departement of Labor ETA Form 790.

305. Stemilt breached its duty of good faith and fair dealing when it engaged in the common practice of imposing unlawful production standards requiring H-2A workers to pick a certain number of bins of apples per day.

COUNT FIVE

(All Plaintiffs except Plaintiff Martinez Perez)

Willful Refusal To Pay Wages – RCW 49.52.050(2)

306. Stemilt willfully refused to pay for Plaintiffs' wait times in violation of RCW 49.52.050(2).

307. As a result, Plaintiffs are entitled to recover twice the amount of the wages withheld, as well as attorneys' fees and costs, pursuant to RCW 49.52.070.

COUNT SIX

Washington Farm Labor Contractors Act – RCW 19.30

308. The FLCA prohibits farm labor contractors from making or causing to
be made false, fraudulent, or misleading representations concerning the terms or
conditions of employment. RCW 19.30.120(2).

309. Stemilt violated the FLCA when it failed to inform Plaintiffs of daily production standard requirements in violation of RCW 19.30.120(2).

310. The FLCA requires every farm contractor to comply with the terms and provisions of all legal and valid agreements and contracts entered into between the contractor in the capacity of a farm labor contractor and third persons. RCW 19.30.110(5).

311. Stemilt failed to comply with the terms and provisions of all legal and valid agreements and contracts entered into between Stemilt, in its capacity as a farm labor contractor, and Plaintiffs when it enforced daily production standards that were neither in the H-2A contract nor were the production standards approved by government oversight entities in violation of RCW 19.30.110(5).

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

Plaintiffs ask this Court to grant them the following relief:

1 1. Award to Plaintiffs their actual damages for violations of 42 U.S.C. §
2 1981, including punitive damages as a result of Stemilt's callous indifference to the
3 Plaintiffs' federally protected rights;

4 2. Award to Plaintiffs emotional distress damages pursuant to 42 U.S.C.
5 § 1981.

6 3. Award to Non Pasco-Area Plaintiffs Palma Renteria, Gallegos
7 Gonzalez, Muñoz Medrano, and Bautista Salinas all profits gained from the forced
8 labor Stemilt imposed on H-2A workers, including the imposition of illegal
9 production standards, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §1595(a) and Washington contract
10 law;

11 4. Award punitive damages to Non Pasco-Area Plaintiffs Palma
12 Renteria, Gallegos Gonzalez, Muñoz Medrano, and Bautista Salinas pursuant to 18
13 U.S.C. §1595(a) as Stemilt recklessly violated Plaintiffs' rights by abusing its
14 authority over its H-2A workforce;

15 5. Award to Plaintiffs, except Plaintiff Martinez Perez, the amount of
16 wages withheld for wait times plus double damages pursuant to RCW 49.52.070;

17 6. Award to Plaintiffs actual damages or \$500 per person per violation,
18 whichever is greater, for each FFLCA violation pursuant to RCW 19.30.170(2);

19 7. Award attorney fees and costs pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1988, RCW
20 49.48.030, RCW 49.52.070, and, RCW 19.30.170(1); and,

1 8. Grant other further relief as just and appropriate.

2 DATED this 27th day of January, 2022.

3 COLUMBIA LEGAL SERVICES

4 s/Maria Diana Garcia

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